### **Securities and Exchange Commission**

timely and complete manner, as provided in §240.17f-1 of any cancelled certificate that is lost, stolen, missing, or counterfeit.

- (d) Recordkeeping. Every transfer agent subject to this section shall maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements set forth in this section and that describe the transfer agent's methodology for complying with this section for three years, the first year in an easily accessible place.
- (e) Exemptive authority. Upon written application or upon its own motion, the Commission may grant an exemption from any of the provisions of this section, either unconditionally or on specific terms and conditions, to any transfer agent or any class of transfer agents and to any securities certificate or any class of securities certificates.

[68 FR 74401, Dec. 23, 2003]

#### § 240.17Ad-20 Issuer restrictions or prohibitions on ownership by securities intermediaries.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, no registered transfer agent shall transfer any equity security registered pursuant to section 12 or any equity security that subjects an issuer to reporting under section 15(d) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78l or 15 U.S.C. 780(d)) if such security is subject to any restriction or prohibition on transfer to or from a securities intermediary in its capacity as such.
- (b) The term securities intermediary means a clearing agency registered under section 17A of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78q-1) or a person, including a bank, broker, or dealer, that in the ordinary course of its business maintains securities accounts for others in its capacity as such.
- (c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any equity security issued by a partnership as defined in rule 901(b) of Regulation S-K (§229.901(b) of this chapter).

[70 FR 70862, Dec. 7, 2004]

## § 240.17Ad-21T Operational capability in a Year 2000 environment.

(a) This section applies to every registered non-bank transfer agent that

uses computers in the conduct of its business as a transfer agent.

- (b)(1) You have a material Year 2000 problem if, at any time on or after August 31, 1999:
- (i) Any of your mission critical computer systems incorrectly identifies any date in the Year 1999 or the Year 2000 and
- (ii) The error impairs or, if uncorrected, is likely to impair, any of your mission critical systems under your control.
- (2) You will be presumed to have a material Year 2000 problem if, at any time on or after August 31, 1999, you:
- (i) Do not have written procedures reasonably designed to identify, assess, and remediate any material Year 2000 problems in your mission critical systems under your control:
- (ii) Have not verified your Year 2000 remediation efforts through reasonable internal testing of your mission critical systems under your control and reasonable testing of your external links under your control; or
- (iii) Have not remediated all exceptions related to your mission critical systems contained in any independent public accountant's report prepared on your behalf pursuant to §240.17Ad-18(f).
- (c) If you have or are presumed to have a material Year 2000 problem, you must immediately notify the Commission and your issuers of the problem. You must send this notice to the Commission by overnight delivery to the Division of Market Regulation, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549–6628 Attention: Y2K Compliance.
- (d)(1) If you are a registered non-bank transfer agent that has or is presumed to have a material Year 2000 problem, you may not, on or after August 31, 1999, engage in any transfer agent function, including:
- (i) Countersigning such securities upon issuance;
- (ii) Monitoring the issuance of such securities with a view to preventing unauthorized issuance;
- (iii) Registering the transfer of such securities;
- (iv) Exchanging or converting such securities; or

### §240.17Ad-21T

- (v) Transferring record ownership of securities by bookkeeping entry without physical issuance of securities certificates.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, you may continue to engage in transfer agent functions:
- (i) Until December 1, 1999, if you have submitted a certificate to the Commission in compliance with paragraph (e) of this section; or
- (ii) Solely to the extent necessary to effect an orderly cessation or transfer of these functions.
- (e)(1)(i) If you are a registered non-bank transfer agent that has or is presumed to have a material Year 2000 problem, you may, in addition to providing the Commission the notice required by paragraph (c) of this section, provide the Commission and your issuers a certificate signed by your chief executive officer (or an individual with similar authority) stating:
- (A) You are in the process of remediating your material Year 2000 problem;
- (B) You have scheduled testing of your affected mission critical systems to verify that the material Year 2000 problem has been remediated, and specify the testing dates;
- (C) The date by which you anticipate completing remediation of the material Year 2000 problem in your mission critical systems; and
- (D) Based on inquiries and to the best of the chief executive officer's knowledge, you do not anticipate that the existence of the material Year 2000 problem in your mission critical systems will impair your ability, depending on the nature of your business, to assure the prompt and accurate transfer and processing of securities, the maintenance of master securityholder files, or the production and retention of required records; and you anticipate that the steps referred to in paragraphs (e)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section will result in remedying the material Year 2000 problem on or before November 15, 1999.
- (ii) If the information contained in any certificate provided to the Commission pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section is or becomes misleading or inaccurate for any reason, you must promptly file an updated certificate correcting such information. In addi-

- tion to the information contained in the certificate, you may provide the Commission with any other information necessary to establish that your mission critical systems will not have material Year 2000 problems on or after November 15, 1999.
- (2) If you have submitted a certificate pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) of this section, you must submit a certificate to the Commission and your issuers signed by your chief executive officer (or an individual with similar authority) on or before November 15, 1999, stating that, based on inquiries and to the best of the chief executive officer's knowledge, you have remediated your Year 2000 problem or that you will cease operations. This certificate must be sent to the Commission by overnight delivery to the Division of Market Regulation, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549-6628 Attention: Y2K Compliance.
- (f) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(2) of this section, you must comply with the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section if you have been so ordered by the Commission or by a court.
- (g) Beginning August 31, 1999, and ending March 31, 2000, you must make records for all master backup securityholder files at the close of each business day and must preserve these backup records for a rolling five business day period in a manner that will allow for the transfer and conversion of the records to a successor transfer agent. If you have a material Year 2000 problem, you must preserve for at least one year the five day backup records immediately preceding the day the problem was discovered. In addition. you must make at the close of business on December 27 through 31, 1999, a backup copy for all master securityholder files and preserve these records for at least one year. Such backup records must permit the timely restoration of such systems to their condition existing prior to experiencing the material Year 2000 problem. Copies of the backup records must be kept in an easily accessible place but must not be located with or held in the same computer system as the primary records, and you must be able to immediately produce or reproduce them.

### **Securities and Exchange Commission**

You must furnish promptly to a representative of the Commission such legible, true, and complete copies of those records, as may be requested.

- (h) For the purposes of this section:
- (1) The term mission critical system means any system that is necessary, depending on the nature of your business, to assure the prompt and accurate transfer and processing of securities, the maintenance of master securityholder files, and the production and retention of required records as described in paragraph (d) of this section;
- (2) The term *customer* includes an issuer, transfer agent, or other person for which you provide transfer agent services:
- (3) The term registered non-bank transfer agent means a transfer agent, whose appropriate regulatory agency is the Commission and not the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and
- (4) The term *master securityholder file* has the same definition as defined in §240.17Ad-9(b).
- (i) This temporary section will expire on July 1, 2001.
- [64 FR 42029, Aug. 3, 1999, as amended at 73 FR 32228, June 5, 2008]

# § 240.17Ad-22 Standards for clearing agencies.

- (a) *Definitions*. For purposes of this section:
- (1) Central counterparty means a clearing agency that interposes itself between the counterparties to securities transactions, acting functionally as the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer.
- (2) Central securities depository services means services of a clearing agency that is a securities depository as described in Section 3(a)(23) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(23)(A)).
- (3) Participant family means that if a participant directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, another participant then the affiliated participants shall be collectively deemed to be a single participant family for purposes of paragraphs (b)(3) and (d)(14) of this section.

- (4) Normal market conditions as used in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section means conditions in which the expected movement of the price of cleared securities would produce changes in a clearing agency's exposures to its participants that would be expected to breach margin requirements or other risk control mechanisms only one percent of the time.
- (5) Net capital as used in paragraph (b)(7) of this section means net capital as defined in §240.15c3-1 for broker-dealers or any similar risk adjusted capital calculation for all other prospective clearing members.
- (b) A registered clearing agency that performs central counterparty services shall establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to:
- (1) Measure its credit exposures to its participants at least once a day and limit its exposures to potential losses from defaults by its participants under normal market conditions so that the operations of the clearing agency would not be disrupted and non-defaulting participants would not be exposed to losses that they cannot anticipate or control.
- (2) Use margin requirements to limit its credit exposures to participants under normal market conditions and use risk-based models and parameters to set margin requirements and review such margin requirements and the related risk-based models and parameters at least monthly.
- (3) Maintain sufficient financial resources to withstand, at a minimum, a default by the participant family to which it has the largest exposure in extreme but plausible market conditions; provided that a registered clearing agency acting as a central counterparty for security-based swaps shall maintain additional financial resources sufficient to withstand, at a minimum, a default by the two participant families to which it has the largest exposures in extreme but plausible market conditions, in its capacity as a central counterparty for security-based swaps. Such policies and procedures may provide that the additional financial resources may be maintained by